30 October 2023

SIGNIFICANT GOLD EXPLORATION RESULTS CONTINUE

Highlights - North Laverton Gold Project, Western Australia

Significant gold mineralisation from Bullseye's resource exploration program on the Bungarra, Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, and Hurleys Prospects continues to demonstrate upside potential:

- **24m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64m (RC23BDY069);**
- **20m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244m (RC23BDY081);**
- **19m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72m (RC23STI012);**
- **8m @ 3.44g/t Au from 202m (RC23BGA013);**
- **10m @ 3.94g/t Au from 142m (RC23NPT054); and**
- **17m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35m (RCDD23HUR001).**

The current program follows the previously completed high-grade intersections which include:

- **5m @ 60.25g/t Au from 171m (WDDH8) – Boundary Prospect;**
- **45m @ 6.07g/t Au from 73m (BDRC058) – Boundary Prospect;**
- **27m @ 9.34g/t Au from 153m (BDRC035) – Boundary Prospect;**
- **53m @ 3.44g/t Au from 66m (WRC17) (EOH) – Boundary Prospect;**
- **22m @ 4.87g/t Au from 17m (NPRD0056) – Neptune Prospect;**
- **26m @ 6.95g/t Au from 40 (NPRD0039) – Neptune Prospect;**
- **16m @ 10.10g/t Au from 63m (NPRD0026) – Neptune Prospect; and**
- **9m @ 9.44g/t Au from 82m (NPRD0078) – Neptune Prospect.**

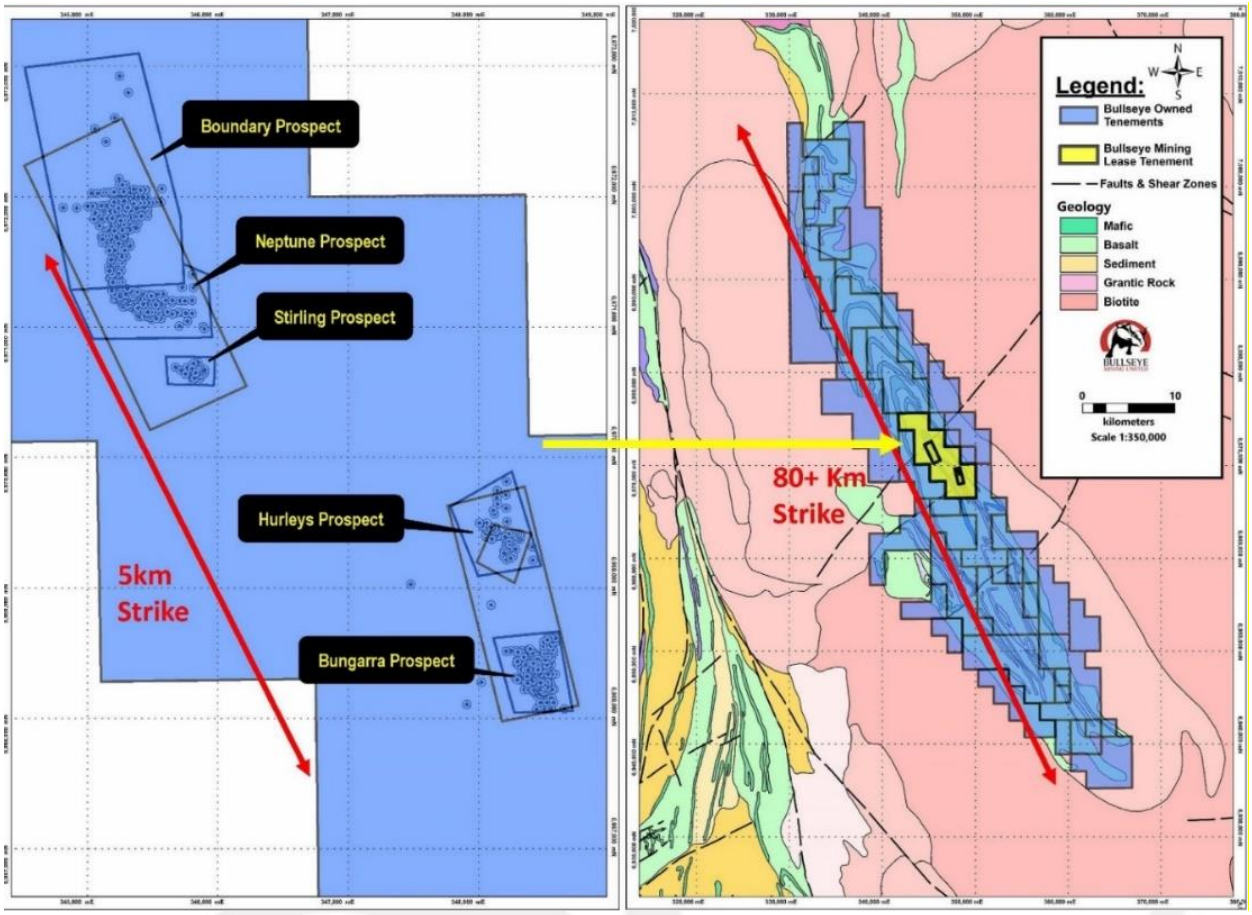
The above results will be integrated into a resource update for the Boundary and Neptune prospects expected in early 2024.

Bullseye Mining Limited ("Bullseye" or "Company") is pleased to advise of the significant progress on the resource delineation at the North Laverton Gold Project with a resource update for the Boundary and Neptune prospects expected in early 2024.

North Laverton Gold Project Resource Drill Program

Bullseye's North Laverton Gold Project consists of 36 exploration licences (including 5 applications) and 4 mining licences covering the majority of the Dingo Range greenstone belt with more than 800km² of tenure (refer Figure 1) and has the potential to host multiple standalone deposits or satellite deposits to supply additional ore to a central milling location. It includes the gold mineralised prospects of Boundary, Neptune, Stirling, Hurleys and Bungarra extending over a 6.4km strike length.

Figure 1 | North Laverton Tenement Map with the prospect locations



Drilling results to date (current and historical) continue to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike. These results have given the Company the confidence to accelerate the exploration program by increasing drilling capacity to generate an updated resource in early 2024 with the goal of commencing development activities later in the same year (2024).

Two RC percussion drill rigs and a Diamond drill rig are currently engaged on site continuing resource drilling activities.

Since the previous update, the Company completed 91 collars (13,876m) of both RC (10,515m) and Diamond core drilling (3,361m). To date 456 collars (62,738m) of the 98,000m resource definition program has been completed of which 253 collars (47,173m) has been since Emerald acquired a controlling interest in Bullseye. Assays in excess of 2,000m of drilling are pending.

The initial drilling has focussed on the Boundary and Neptune prospects of the Boundary-Bungarra mineralised trend (refer Figure 2) with highlighted significant results including:

- **15m @ 5.91g/t Au from 291m (RCDD23BDY022)[4];**
- **9m @ 7.35g/t Au from 59m including 1m @ 58.27g/t Au from 61m and 1m @ 16.02g/t from 73m (RC22NPT027)[2];**
- **38m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56m including 1m @ 16.60g/t Au from 92m (RC22BDY009)[2];**
- **12m @ 4.94g/t Au from 62m including 1m @ 9.07g/t Au from 69m and 1m @ 42.90g/t from 72m (RC22NPT003)[1];**
- **43m @ 1.17g/t Au from 253m (RC23BDY065)[4];**
- **7.08m @ 6.91g/t Au from 329m (RCDD22BDY001)[4];**
- **8.88m @ 5.06g/t Au from 313.12m (RCDD23BDY059)[4];**
- **15m @ 2.48g/t Au from 108m including 1m @ 7.39g/t Au from 116m and 2m @ 7.79g/t from 118m (RC22NPT004)[1];**
- **13m @ 2.54g/t Au from 76m including 1m @ 19.30g/t Au from 81m (RC22BDY001)[1];**
- **14m @ 2.37g/t Au from 115m including 4m @ 4.63g/t Au from 117m (RC22NPT020)[2];**
- **5m @ 6.33g/t Au from 100m including 2m @ 14.70g/t Au from 100m (RC22BDY016)[2];**
- **14m @ 1.98g/t Au from 49m (RC23BDY029)[3] ;**
- **4m @ 7.12g/t Au from 22m including 1m @ 25.97g/t Au from 25m (RC23BDY047)[3];**
- **15m @ 1.13g/t Au from 76m (RC23BDY051)[3];**
- **5m @ 3.23g/t Au from 54m including 1m @ 14.34g/t Au from 58m (RC23BDY031)[3]; and**
- **3m @ 5.13g/t Au from 352m including 1m @ 13.30g/t Au from 354m (RCDD23BDY041)[3].**

Recently returned results from the current RC and diamond drilling program, targeting the untested northern edge of the Boundary Prospect include:

- **24m @ 3.04g/t Au from 64m (RC23BDY069)[5];**
- **20m @ 3.68g/t Au from 244m (RC23BDY081) including 2m @ 23.27g/t Au from 252m[5];**
- **19m @ 2.45g/t Au from 72m (RC23STI012)[5];**
- **8m @ 3.44g/t Au from 202m (RC23BGA013)[5];**
- **10m @ 3.94g/t Au from 142m (RC23NPT054)[5]; and**
- **17m @ 2.13g/t Au from 35m (RCDD23HUR001)[5].**

Note: (1) Refer Emerald Resources NL (Emerald) ASX announcement 7 October 2022; (2) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 21 January 2023; (3) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 28 April 2023; (4) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 4 July 2023; (5) Refer Appendix One.

Results from drilling to date continue to delineate mineralised high-grade structures across all five prospect areas. Historical drilling had only tested to ~110m vertical depth (average). Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike across all prospects (refer Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Figure 2 | Boundary and Neptune Drill collars with recent (in black – refer Appendix One) and previously announced by Emerald (in blue) significant results (Plan view)

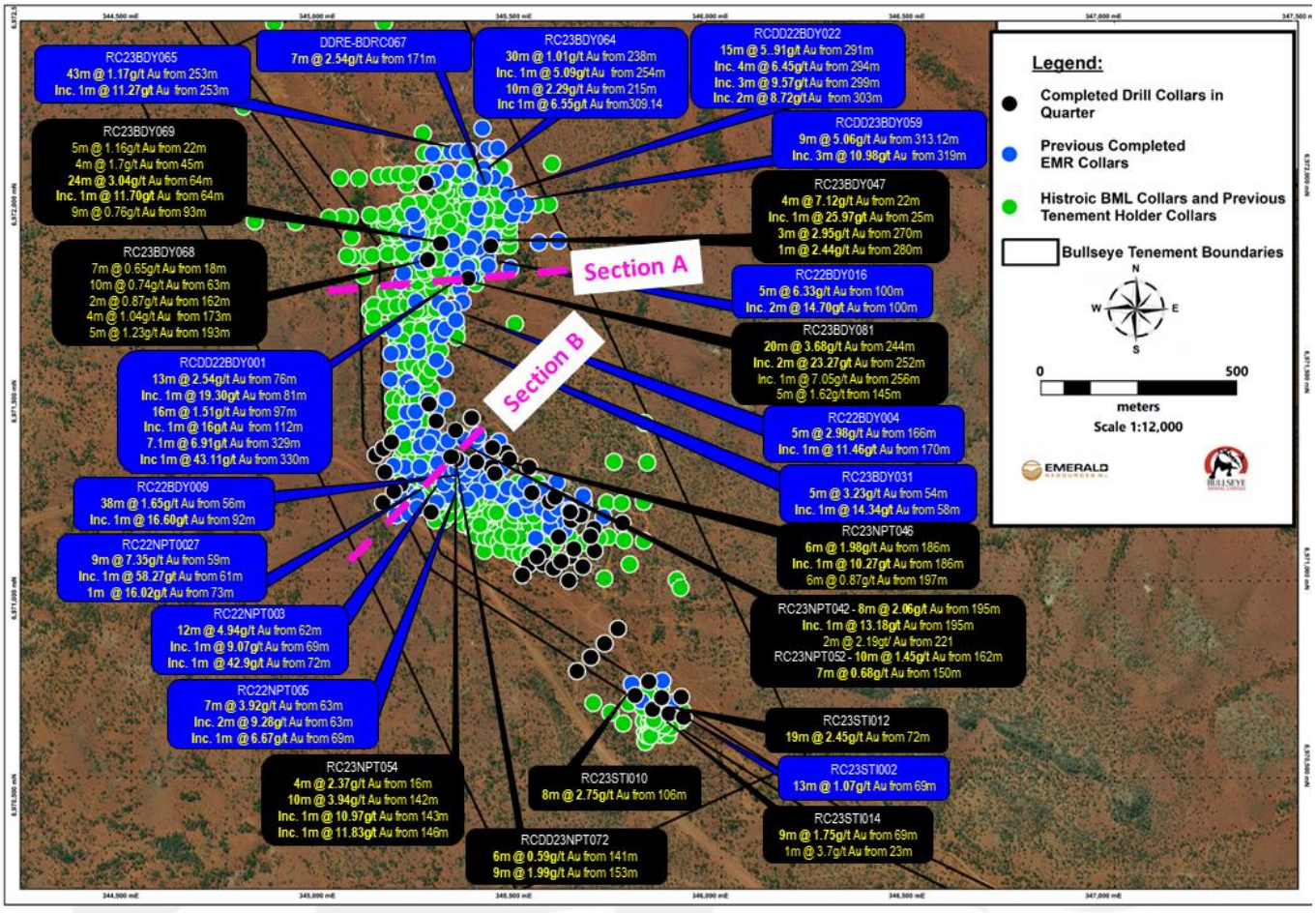


Figure 3 | Section A Cross section from the boundary prospect showing wide, high grade zones of continuous mineralisation which remains untested up dip and at depth. Black drill traces are historic drilling and Red drill traces is drilling completed since July

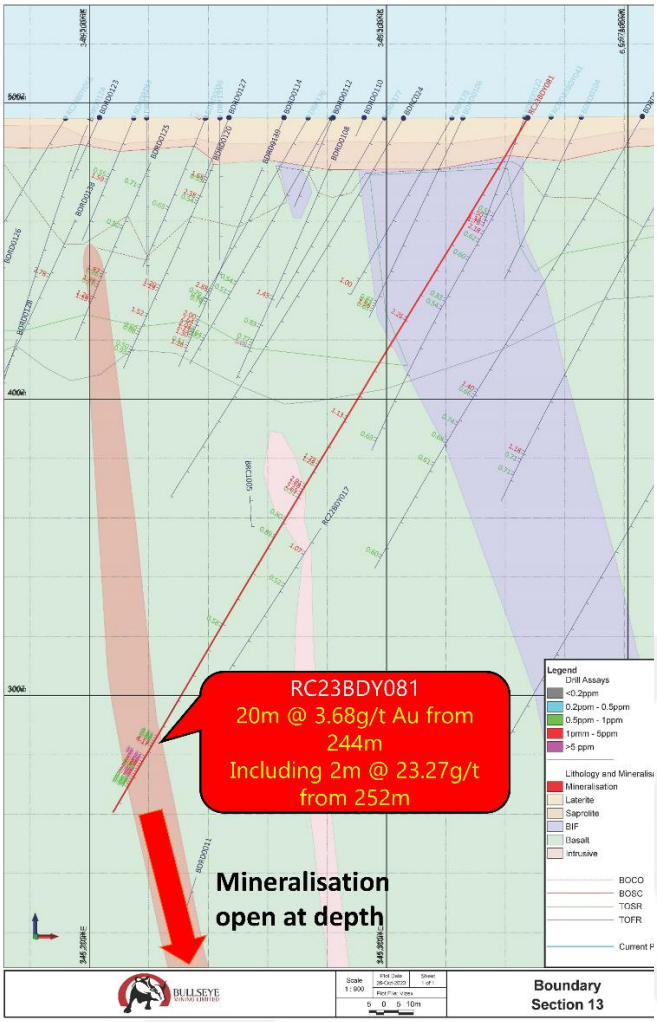
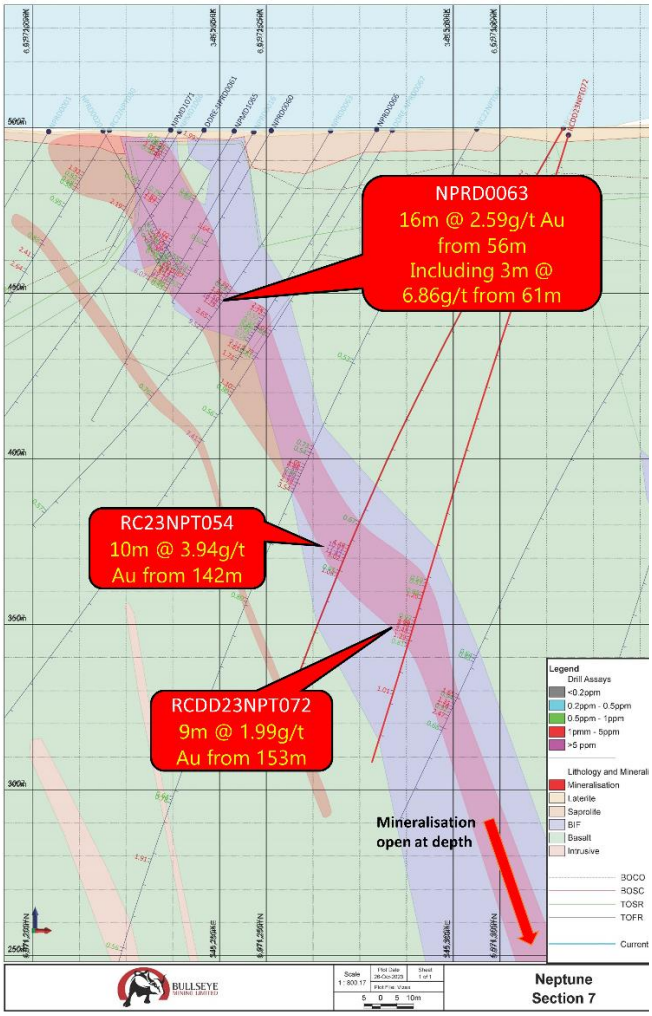


Figure 4 | Section B Cross section in the Neptune prospect showing wide, high grade zones of continuous mineralisation which is untested at depth. Black drill traces are historic drilling and Red drill traces is drilling completed since July



North Laverton Project Historic Significant Intersections

Bullseye's current resource drill program is designed to test the strike and down dip extension of historic significant intersections. These previous drill programs include 84,028m (80,684m RC and 3,344m diamond) completed by Bullseye since 2014 and 45,583m of drilling completed by various previous tenement holders (34,695m RC, 4,587m diamond, 432m AC and 5,869m RAB), (refer Figure 5). Drill results highlights from both programs include:

Boundary[1]:-

- **5m @ 60.25g/t from 171m (WDDH8);**
- **45m @ 6.07g/t from 73m (BDRC058);**
- **27m @ 9.34g/t from 153m (BDRC035);**
- **53m @ 3.44g/t from 66m (WRC17) (EOH);**
- **47m @ 3.42g/t from 93m (BDRD0025);**
- **30m @ 5.16g/t from 151m (WDDH10);**
- **19m @ 7.89g/t from 58m (BRC1002);**
- **8m @ 17.14g/t from 38m (BDRC060);**
- **40m @ 3.17g/t from 55m (BDRD0022);**
- **27m @ 4.53g/t from 62m (BDRC014);**
- **9m @13.55g/t from 42m (WDDH1);**
- **30m @ 3.82g/t from 179m (BDRD0043);**
- **9m @ 12.55g/t from 42m (WRC23);**
- **27m @ 4.07g/t from 62m (BDRD0094).**

Stirling[1]:-

- **26m @ 5.83g/t from 33m (STRD0016);**
- **38m @ 2.62g/t from 16m (SRC7);**
- **31m @ 2.75g/t from 35m (STRD0008);**
- **27m @ 2.30g/t from 59m (STRD0007);**
- **27m @ 2.25g/t from 31m (STRD0019).**

Hurleys[1]:-

- **12m @ 3.30g/t from 13m (HRRD0020);**
- **12m @ 2.77g/t from 47m (HRRD0050);**
- **3m @ 9.00g/t from 62m (HRRD0062);**
- **9m @2.27g/t from 64m (HRRD0032).**

Neptune[2]:-

- **22m @ 4.87g/t from 17m (NPRD0056);**
- **9m @ 9.44g/t from 82m (NPRD0078);**
- **33m @ 3.82g/t from 37m (NPMD1019);**
- **15m @ 6.60g/t from 67m (NPMD1007);**
- **3m @ 29.85g/t from 45m (NPMD1026);**
- **25m @ 5.24g/t from 0m (NPGC0053);**
- **40m @ 2.98g/t from 14m (NPGC0025);**
- **6m @ 14.24g/t from 37m (NPGC0018);**
- **9m @ 9.36g/t from 7m (NPGC0045).**

Neptune[3]:-

- **26m @ 6.95g/t from 40m (NPRD0039);**
- **16m @ 10.10g/t from 63m (NPRD0026);**
- **17m @ 7.44g/t from 29m (NPRD0007).**

Bungarra[1]:-

- **14m @ 31.46g/t from 33m (LAVRD0126);**
- **19m @ 13.41g/t from 32m (DRP495);**
- **17m @ 13.28g/t from 49m (LAVRD0132);**
- **3m @ 67.37g/t from 30m (BFRC15);**
- **5m @ 39.41g/t from 31m (LAVRD0133);**
- **9m @ 17.02g/t from 33m (BFRC13);**
- **6m @ 23.26g/t from 89m (LAVRD0054);**
- **9m @ 15.45g/t from 39m (LAVRD0142);**
- **14m @ 9.74g/t from 30m (LAVGW0003);**
- **9m @ 14.58g/t from 75m (LAVRD0054);**
- **6m @ 19.28g/t from 53m (LAVRD0135).**

(1) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 7 October 2022.
(2) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 5 July 2022.
(3) Refer Emerald ASX announcement 31 January 2023.

Figure 5 | Plan view of Bullseye prospects targeted by the recently commenced resource drill program

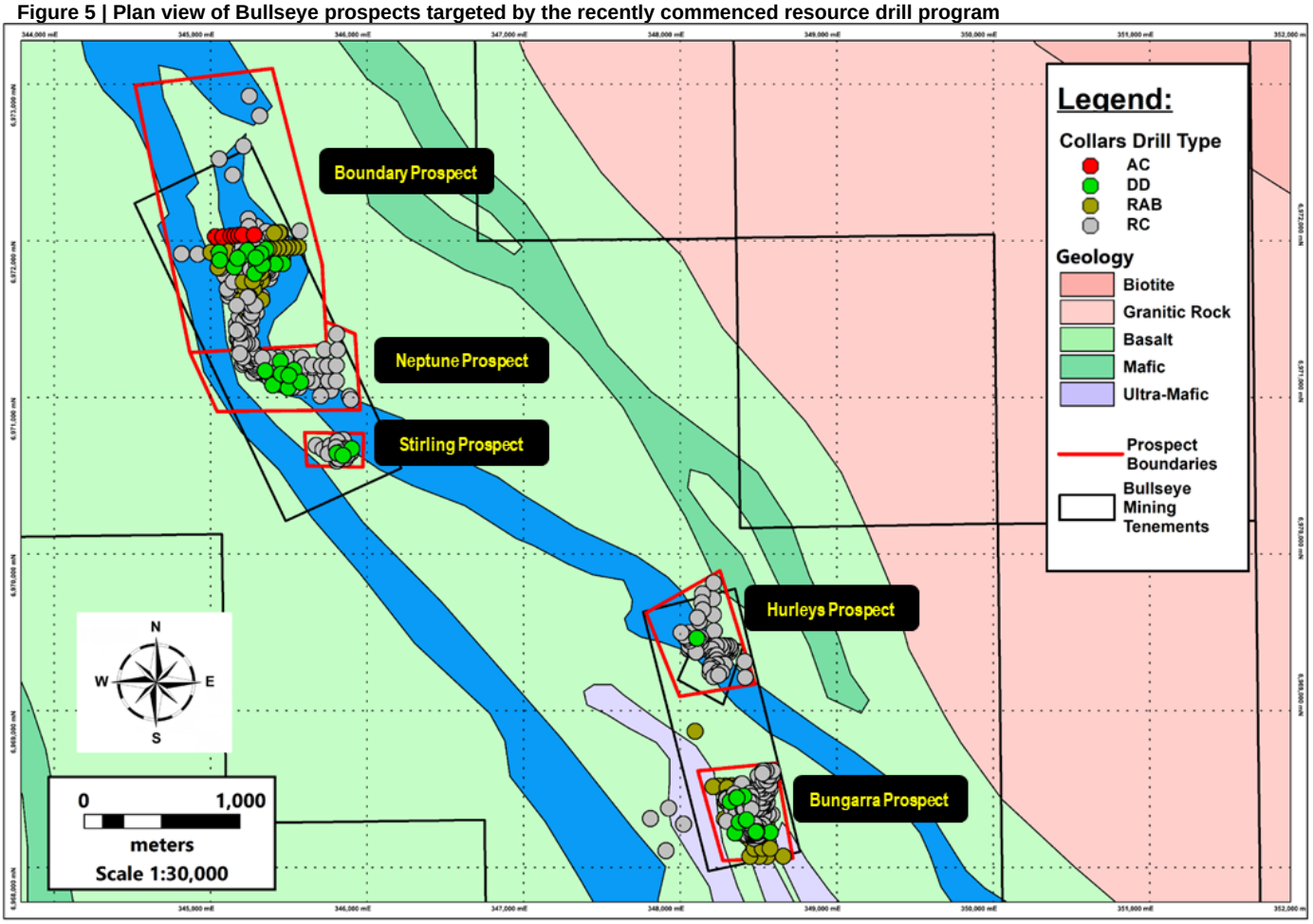
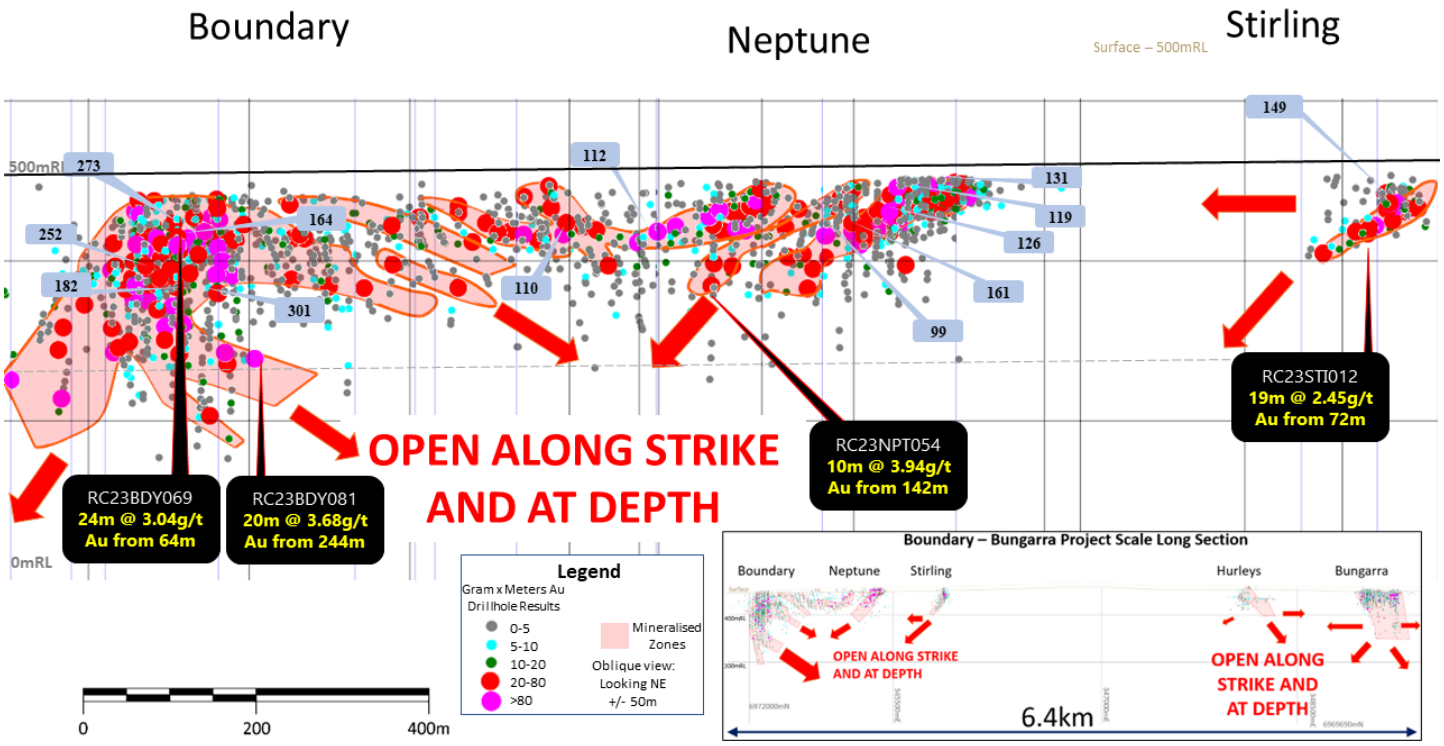


Figure 6 | Long section of North Laverton project with Au gram metre intercepts (with new drill results in black)



Authorised by the Bullseye Board.

Morgan Hart
Chairman

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration and Drill Results from Bullseye Recent Drilling (Appendix One) is based on information compiled by Mr Keith King, who is an employee of Bullseye's controlling shareholder Emerald Resources NL and who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keith King has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Keith King has reviewed the contents of this release and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix One | New Drill Results from Neptune and Boundary Resource Drill Program (>2 gram metre)

Prospect	Hole Name	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold g/t
Boundary	RC23BDY081	345,348	6,971,791	495	-60	269	276	244	264	20.0	3.68
	including							***252***	***254***	***2.0***	***23.27***
Boundary	RC23BDY069	345,286	6,971,860	497	-61	271	102	64	88	24.0	3.04
	including							***64***	***65***	***1.0***	***11.70***
Stirling	RC23STI012	345,848	6,970,707	506	-63	226	114	72	91	19.0	2.45
Neptune	RC23NPT054	345,321	6,971,317	500	-60	224	186	142	152	10.0	3.94
	including							***143***	***144***	***1.0***	***10.97***
	including							***145***	***146***	***1.0***	***11.83***
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR001	348,121	6,969,386	510	-60	48	127	35	52	17.0	2.13
	including							***45***	***46***	***1.0***	***17.79***
Boundary	RC23BDY077	345,251	6,971,436	501	-61	267	198	78	86	8.0	3.94
Boundary	RC23BDY075	345,240	6,971,384	500	-60	269	216	55	78	23.0	1.22
Bungarra	RC23BGA013	348,510	6,968,330	502	-65	275	288	202	210	8.0	3.44
	including							***202***	***203***	***1.0***	***24.09***
Stirling	RC23STI010	345,816	6,970,748	506	-59	228	192	106	114	8.0	2.75
Neptune	RCDD23NPT072	345,327	6,971,313	498	-73	227	199	153	162	9.0	1.99
Neptune	RC23NPT042	345,327	6,971,380	500	-59	222	246	195	203	8.0	2.06
	including							***195***	***196***	***1.0***	***13.18***
Boundary	RC23BDY077	345,251	6,971,436	501	-61	267	198	56	69	13.0	1.23
Stirling	RC23STI014	345,867	6,970,666	506	-68	226	93	36	45	9.0	1.75
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR003	348,044	6,969,383	510	-61	229	140	42	43	1.0	15.67
Neptune	RC23NPT052	345,305	6,971,359	499	-60	223	210	162	172	10.0	1.45
Hurleys	RC23HUR013	347,979	6,969,348	509	-60	44	168	158	163	5.0	2.88
Hurleys	RC23HUR019	348,157	6,969,385	510	-60	45	78	37	44	7.0	1.99
Boundary	RC23BDY077	345,251	6,971,436	501	-61	267	198	36	48	12.0	1.01
Neptune	RC23NPT046	345,397	6,971,324	501	-60	225	246	186	192	6.0	1.98
	including							***186***	***187***	***1.0***	***10.27***
Neptune	RCDD23NPT071	345,518	6,971,227	502	-60	225	201	161	165	4.0	2.95
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR004	348,004	6,969,303	508	-60	46	300	192.2	201.12	8.9	1.24
Neptune	RC23NPT081	345,549	6,971,078	504	-60	225	102	11	24	13.0	0.76
Neptune	RCDD23NPT043	345,373	6,971,359	501	-55	226	241	199	211	12.0	0.81
Neptune	RCDD23NPT071	345,518	6,971,227	502	-60	225	201	126	135	9.0	1.10
Neptune	RC23NPT054	345,321	6,971,317	500	-60	224	186	16	20	4.0	2.37
Neptune	RC23NPT089	345,577	6,971,216	505	-60	225	192	100	103	3.0	3.12
Boundary	RCDD23BDY047	345,419	6,971,875	495	-60	275	442	270	273	3.0	2.95
Neptune	DDRE-NPGC0041	345,527	6,971,112	505	-60	218	61	41	55.2	14.2	0.53
Boundary	RC23BDY081	345,348	6,971,791	495	-60	269	276	145	150	5.0	1.62
Neptune	RC23NPT059	345,185	6,971,248	499	-61	222	132	57	63	6.0	1.31
Neptune	RC23NPT092	345,121	6,971,323	499	-60	225	102	42	43	1.0	7.52
Neptune	RCDD23NPT061	345,377	6,971,305	501	-60	227	222	174	178	4.0	1.97
Boundary	RC23BDY068	345,253	6,971,819	498	-61	265	246	63	73	10.0	0.74
Boundary	RC23BDY069	345,286	6,971,860	497	-61	271	102	45	49	4.0	1.70
Boundary	RC23BDY069	345,286	6,971,860	497	-61	271	102	93	102	9.0	0.76
Hurleys	RC23HUR013	347,979	6,969,348	509	-60	44	168	107	108	1.0	6.80
Hurleys	RC23HUR016	347,943	6,969,383	511	-60	46	150	125	130	5.0	1.39
Neptune	RC23NPT049	345,614	6,971,183	506	-61	235	84	63	67	4.0	1.85
Neptune	RC23NPT087	345,667	6,971,117	508	-60	225	78	49	61	12.0	0.62
Bungarra	RCDD23BGA010	348,580	6,968,175	502	-60	275	274	190.5	196	5.5	1.19
Bungarra	RCDD23BGA010	348,580	6,968,175	502	-60	275	274	208	210	2.0	3.47
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	323	332	9.0	0.72
Neptune	DDRE-NPST0002	345,581	6,971,254	504	-61	225	270	131	138	7.0	0.89
Boundary	RC23BDY068	345,253	6,971,819	498	-61	265	246	193	198	5.0	1.23
Boundary	RC23BDY069	345,286	6,971,860	497	-61	271	102	22	27	5.0	1.16
Neptune	RC23NPT064	345,510	6,971,045	505	-61	227	72	41	42	1.0	5.65
Neptune	RC23NPT078	345,612	6,971,004	500	-60	226	48	10	11	1	5.77
Neptune	RC23NPT088	345,563	6,971,205	505	-60	225	144	89	96	7	0.85
Bungarra	RCDD23BGA010	348,580	6,968,175	502	-60	275	274	86	87	1	6.28
Bungarra	RCDD23BGA010	348,580	6,968,175	502	-60	275	274	171	175	4	1.52
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR003	348,044	6,969,383	510	-61	229	140	83	84	1	6.00
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR004	348,004	6,969,303	508	-60	46	300	206	213	7	0.79
Neptune	DDRE-NPST0001	345,650	6,971,192	506	-60	229	275	77.4	82.2	5	1.08
Boundary	RC23BDY068	345,253	6,971,819	498	-61	265	246	18	25	7	0.65
Boundary	RC23BDY075	345,240	6,971,384	500	-60	269	216	140	144	4	1.31
Bungarra	RC23BGA013	348,510	6,968,330	502	-65	275	288	135	144	9	0.52
Neptune	RC23NPT046	345,397	6,971,324	501	-60	225	246	197	203	6	0.87
Neptune	RC23NPT052	345,305	6,971,359	499	-60	223	210	150	157	7	0.68
Neptune	RC23NPT081	345,549	6,971,078	504	-60	225	102	37	45	8	0.69
Neptune	RC23NPT087	345,667	6,971,117	508	-60	225	78	70	72	2	2.44
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR006	348,110	6,969,267	509	-60	46	300	155	160	5	1.02
Neptune	RCDD23NPT047	345,441	6,971,294	501	-60	225	246	198	204	6	0.83
Neptune	RCDD23NPT048	345,547	6,971,235	504	-61	230	250	126	128	2	2.51
Neptune	RCDD23NPT060	345,262	6,971,178	499	-60	218	115	58	60	2	2.67
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	202.14	209	7	0.62
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	310	318	8	0.52
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	368	372.32	4	0.97
Boundary	RC23BDY068	345,253	6,971,819	498	-61	265	246	173	177	4	1.04
Boundary	RC23BDY073	345,431	6,972,102	495	-60	265	102	24	32	8	0.52
Hurleys	RC23HUR014	347,997	6,969,366	510	-60	46	144	70	76	6	0.60
Hurleys	RC23HUR015	348,015	6,969,383	510	-59	46	120	79	80	1	3.63
Hurleys	RC23HUR017	348,074	6,969,373	510	-60	46	150	116	121	5	0.86
Hurleys	RC23HUR018	348,121	6,969,349	510	-60	48	150	65	66	1	3.50
Neptune	RC23NPT042	345,327	6,971,380	500	-59	222	246	221	223	2	2.19
Neptune	RC23NPT049	345,614	6,971,183	506	-61	235	84	80	81	1	4.11
Neptune	RC23NPT067	345,676	6,971,136	509	-60	230	138	16	20	4	1.08
Neptune	RC23NPT067	345,676	6,971,136	509	-60	230	138	38	39	1	4.08
Neptune	RC23NPT082	345,586	6,971,115	509	-60	225	90	46	52	6	0.61
Neptune	RC23NPT089	345,577	6,971,216	505	-60	225	192	111	112	1	3.51
Stirling	RC23STI014	345,867	6,970,666	506	-68	226	93	23	24	1	3.70
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR003	348,044	6,969,383	510	-61	229	140	17	18	1	4.11
Neptune	RCDD23NPT053	345,615	6,971,179	507	-60	237	247	60.3	65.3	5	0.88

Neptune	RCDD23NPT072	345,327	6,971,313	498	-73	227	199	141	147	6	0.59
Neptune	RCDD23NPT076	345,257	6,971,452	498	-60	227	320	172	173	1	4.18
Neptune	RCDD23NPT076	345,257	6,971,452	498	-60	227	320	263	264	1	3.81
Neptune	DDRE-NPST0001	345,650	6,971,192	506	-60	229	275	90	96	6	0.51
Boundary	RC23BDY068	345,253	6,971,819	498	-61	265	246	78	79	1	3.12
Boundary	RC23BDY081	345,348	6,971,791	495	-60	269	276	136	138	2	1.51
Bungarra	RC23BGA013	348,510	6,968,330	502	-65	275	288	176	181	5	0.56
Hurleys	RC23HUR008	348,181	6,969,338	510	-60	47	150	37	38	1	3.27
Hurleys	RC23HUR015	348,015	6,969,383	510	-59	46	120	39	43	4	0.65
Neptune	RC23NPT051	345,346	6,971,363	501	-60	228	246	201	206	5	0.68
Neptune	RC23NPT066	345,615	6,971,065	508	-60	229	96	29	32	3	0.94
Neptune	RC23NPT083	345,618	6,971,157	509	-60	225	126	106	111	5	0.54
Neptune	RC23NPT097	345,242	6,971,158	499	-60	225	120	73	74	1	3.36
Stirling	RC23STI006	345,668	6,970,809	497	-60	228	102	59	63	4	0.72
Bungarra	RCDD23BGA010	348,580	6,968,175	502	-60	275	274	164	166	2	1.46
Hurleys	RCDD23HUR005	348,086	6,969,314	509	-60	47	301	110	114	4	0.66
Neptune	RCDD23NPT058	345,424	6,971,276	501	-61	226	223	169	174	5	0.62
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	215	218	3	0.67
Boundary	DDRE-BDRC028	345,372	6,971,848	495	-61	267	420	242	244	2	0.76

Appendix Two | JORC Code, 2012 Edition | 'Table 1' Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data from Recent Drilling at Bungarra, Stirling, Hurleys, Neptune and Boundary Prospects

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Standards are inserted in sample batches to test laboratory performance. • All Bullseye reverse circulation (RC) drilling is used to collect both a 4m composite and 1m samples in the precollar. The 4m composite are determined based on areas of known very low or background mineralisation or geological assessment at the rig. The 4m program composited are taken from the excess bagged material off the cone splitter taken every 1m. A spear sampling technique is then used to produce a 3-5kg composite sample. The 1m samples are split with a cone splitter at the drill rig to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample. These 1m samples are submitted after the results of the 4m composites are received to identify the zones of mineralisation. • Diamond core was sampled using half-core where the core is cut in half down the longitudinal axis and sample intervals were determined by the geologist based on lithological contacts, with most of the sample intervals being 1 metre in length. In areas of no mineralised (negligible amounts of alteration/sulphides typically present with mineralisation) a 2m composite was submitted. • Bullseye drill program used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie for RC and Diamond samples: • SGS – samples crushed and milled to <75µm and assayed using fire assay (50g) with additional AAS.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• A Schramm 685 drill rig is used to drill 5.5-inch RC holes and a UDR1000 rig is used to drill NQ2 Diamond Core. • All Bullseye holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™). A typical downhole survey was taken at 10m depth to the end of hole. All readings showed that down hole deviation was negligible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drill sample recovery averaged better than 99%.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All RC chips and diamond core is routinely logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, structure, mineralization and/or veining, and alteration. All logging and sampling data are captured into a database, with appropriate validation and security features.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Most samples are dry and there is no likelihood of compromised results due to moisture. • This sample technique is industry norm and is deemed appropriate for the material. • All RC samples were put through a fixed cone splitter at 1m intervals with the sample reduced to between a 2kg to 4kg sample. • The drilling used SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie for RC samples: SGS– samples dried at 105° Celsius, crushed and milled to 85% passing -75µm. Assay was 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples are sent to the accredited SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie 50g fire assay with AAS finish for gold. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm gold. • Industry-standard QAQC protocols are routinely followed for all sample batches sent for assay, which includes the insertion of commercially available pulp CRMs at rate of 1 for every 20 field samples and pulp blanks at a rate of 1 for every 50 field samples. Field duplicates were collected at the rig, directly from the cyclone at a rate of one in every 50 samples for the entire program. • QAQC data are routinely checked before any associated assay results are reviewed for interpretation. • All assay data, including internal and external QA/QC data and control charts of standard, replicate and duplicate assay results, are communicated electronically.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All field data associated with sampling, and all associated assay and analytical results, are archived in a relational database, with industry-standard verification protocols in place. • The calculations of all significant intercepts (for drill holes) are routinely checked by senior management. • Data verification and validation procedures undertaken included checks on collar position

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		against design and site survey collar pick-ups by Licenced on site surveyors. Hole depths were cross-checked in the geology logs, down hole surveys, sample sheets and assay reports to ensure consistency. All down hole surveys were exposed to rigorous QAQC and drill traces were plotted in 3D for validation and assessment of global deviation trends.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The grid system used is MGA_94. The creation of the topographic surface is based on a site survey pick-up in March 2014 by GEMS (Glockner Engineering and Mining Services, licenced Australian surveyors) and again in July 2014, August 2015 and August 2017 of all drill holes and surface contour points in GDA_94. • To date the collars of holes drilled have been picked up by a hand GPS. Although it is the intention to use a licenced surveyor with DGPS equipment to pick up the collars before any resource calculation. • All Bullseye drill holes were downhole surveyed using a gyroscopic survey tool (a REFLEX GYRO SPRINT-IQ™) and are routinely undertaken at ~5m intervals for the drilling
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• This drill spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the declaration of estimates of resources. • The drill program adopted a standard sample length of 1.0m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill holes are usually designed to intersect target structures with a “close-to-orthogonal” intercept. • Most of the drill holes intersect the mineralised zones at sufficient angle for the risk of significant sampling orientation bias to be low.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All RC samples were sampled as single 1m calico samples, each with a unique sample number. These calicos were collected from the drill sites in allotments of 1 tonne bulka bags. These bulka bags were loaded by Bullseye field staff and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie by road transport supplied by SGS. Zones of waste a sampled as a composite sample using the spear sampling technique. If the composite returns an anomalous value, the individual 1m samples (collected and stored at the time of drilling) are submitted for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All QAQC data are reviewed routinely, batch by batch, and on a quarterly basis to conduct trend analyses, etc. Any issues arising are dealt with immediately and problems resolved before results are interpreted and/or reported. • Keith King completed his most recent site visit and lab audit of the SGS Kalgoorlie in September 2023.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results from Bungarra, Stirling, Hurleys, Neptune and Boundary Prospects

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Bullseye Gold Prospects are 100% held by Bullseye Mining Limited (EMR ~76.50%). The tenure is considered to be secure.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical drilling was conducted between 1989 – 2005 by companies Julia Mines NL, Eagle Mining NL, Deep Yellow NL and Korab Resources Ltd.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Geology comprises a basalt country rock and BIF. The Neptune and Boundary prospects are associated with an approximately 45 degree plunging mineralised lode (or sheets) that have formed in association with the basalt/BIF contact, a large antiform structure and a large cross cutting structure. Gold Mineralisation is as shallow as a few metres below surface, extends to some 100m below surface and is open at depth. • The weathering profile displays a surface laterite, followed by clay/saprolite weathering predominately in association with the weathered basalt. Saprock is encountered earlier in association with weathered BIF. Global fresh rock is encountered from 70m down hole, but weathering is not well advanced at Neptune and hard saprock and fresh rock are encountered in more shallow horizons.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar; - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; - dip and azimuth of the hole; - down hole length and interception depth; - hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Details of significant drilling results are shown in Appendix One.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• No high grade top cuts have been applied. • The reported significant intersections in Appendix One are above 2 gram metre intersections and allow for up to 4m of internal dilution with a lower cut trigger values of greater than 0.5g/t.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intersections are down hole lengths. True widths are unknown and vary depending on the orientation of target structures.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriate maps and sections are included in the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant drilling results being intersections with a minimum 2 gram metre values are reported in Appendix One.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Surface geological mapping and detailed structural interpretation have helped inform the geological models.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional drilling programs are being planned across all exploration licences.